

WILSON TO SEND TREATY BACK TO SENATE

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Fair.

COMPLETE STOCK REPORT
RACING RESULTS

The

Evening

World.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Fair, Warmer.

FINAL
EDITION

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GRAND JURY AGAIN ASKS GOV. SMITH FOR ADVISER IN PLACE OF SWANN

HOPE FOR RATIFICATION IN A NEW VOTE ON TREATY WHEN WILSON RESUBMITS IT

Analysis of Ballots Shows Two-Thirds Do Not Wish to Kill It.

TO HEAR FROM PUBLIC.

Rejection of Lodge Treaty Believed to Be Merely Postponement of Compromise.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. (Copyright, 1919.)—President Wilson will resubmit to the Senate the Peace Treaty when Congress at the end of its ten day vacation comes back for its regular December session. As anticipated, the Lodge resolution, with reservations, and the Hitchcock resolution, without reservations, have now been defeated and the opportunity to consider a compromise resolution has merely been deferred ten days. In the meantime, the country will express its opinion and both sides will unquestionably take note.

Out of the tangle of the last hours of the extra session, certain unmistakable evidences and facts present themselves as a guide to what the Senate will do when it reconvenes.

First—The Republican majority which came into power as a result of the elections a year ago was split into two factions, thirteen of their number openly expressing a desire to kill the Treaty of Peace altogether.

Second—Of the remainder—namely thirty-four Republicans—the entire number refused to permit any new resolution of ratification even to be debated or considered or voted upon except the one which was introduced by Senator Lodge and which had been twice defeated. That same number supported Senator La Follette's motion to defeat the proposal made by Senator Pomeroy of Ohio, who asked that a Special Committee of Conciliation consisting of Senators Lodge and Hitchcock and four other Senators from both parties be appointed to prepare a compromise and submit it to the Senate.

Third—The entire Republican majority refused to permit the introduction of any amendments or changes in the Lodge resolution that would make it satisfactory to enough Senators on the Democratic side and enable it to get a two-thirds vote.

Fourth—The votes on the numerous questions which came up show clearly that there are at least two-thirds of the Senate who do not wish to see the treaty killed but who would vote for it if reservations satisfactory to them were adopted.

The opportunity to do this was re-

WHERE THE U. S. IS LEFT WITHOUT GERMAN TREATY

Europeans Will at Once Establish Full Commercial Relations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Although not changing technically the existing status of relations between the United States and Germany, the Senate's failure to ratify the Peace Treaty at its special session is expected by Administration officials and diplomats to have an indirect result of some importance on the steps now being taken to restore the world to a peace basis.

One of the first consequences, according to the view taken here, is likely to be hastening of negotiations in Paris, including promulgation of the peace terms, which will restore full commercial and diplomatic relations between Germany and the powers which have ratified the treaty.

Paris dispatches have said this step was waiting on the action of the Senate, but it is thought there will be no further delay.

The new Congress will meet on Dec. 1, but not even the most ardent supporters of the treaty believe it would be taken up before January.

Once the other great powers have gone ahead with their establishment of full trade and diplomatic relations with Germany, officials say new arrangements will have to be made by the United States to fit into the commercial scheme thus created whatever trade the United States has with the Central Powers.

Spain will continue to represent the U. S.

The war arrangement by which Spain is taking care of American interests in Germany continues in force, and that is not expected to be disturbed. The rationing of supplies of various sorts to Germany must begin under the treaty terms, and the powerful reparations commission will be set up to determine all the details of Germany's commercial intercourse with other nations.

On this commission the United States will have no representation, though it is hoped to work out a plan by which this country can keep in close touch with the body's work in order to protect American interests.

The State Department is emphatic in its stand that no American consuls can be sent into Germany until peace has been definitely established between the United States and that country, and they declare only an imperfect trade relation may be built up without the consular officers who are in charge of the legal end of international trade.

A contrary view is held by some of

(Continued on Second Page.)

YANKS HELL-AND BEFORE MEALS

and see how fine Good Dishes make the best of it.

BROOKLYN LINE DEFIES ORDER TO HALT EXTRA FARE

Road's Counsel Tells Public Service Commission It Will Continue to Collect.

TWO HURT IN RIOTS.

Company Announces Intention of Giving Receipts for Extra Nickel Until Court Decision.

Formally ordered to-day to stop collecting a double fare on its Flatbush Avenue line, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company refused to recognize the power of the Public Service Commission in the matter and notified the Commission that it will keep right on collecting.

Terrence Farley, legal adviser of the Public Service Board, immediately began preparation of a petition for a writ of mandamus compelling the road to obey. He expects to appear before the Supreme Court Monday morning.

Mr. Farley sent the formal order of the commission to William N. Dykman, counsel for the road, who not only refused to accept it, but sent a "We won't" answer by messenger, but called Farley on the telephone to repeat the road's defiance. The conversation was amicable, Mr. Farley said, but there was no misunderstanding Mr. Dykman's position.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn to-day announced that on proof that the line was charging a 10-cent fare he would take steps to prosecute the officials.

Numerous personal combats between irate passengers and street car inspectors featured the continued collection of the double fare this morning. Inspectors and conductors to-day continued to demand payment of the second fare at Foster Avenue, and in case of passengers refused to pay they were ejected from the cars. Ten persons were thrown off during the early morning hours.

Two men who refused to produce the second nickel at Foster Avenue were ejected with such force that they were severely injured. Both were attended by ambulance surgeons and sent to their homes. They were W. Allen Scholty of No. 68 Kenilworth Place, Flatbush, who is superintendent of the American Metal Strip Company, No. 168 Lexington Avenue, and James H. Kenny, No. 1306 East 35th Street, an employee of the United States Army Transport Service.

Most of the passengers paid the second fare after strong verbal protests. There was no concerted move of resistance. Despite the fact that the citizens of the Flatbush section, at a mass meeting last night, had secured a promise of police protection from Mayor Hylan, the police from the Flatbush Station who were at the second fare point this morning did not go to the aid of the passengers. The police refused to make any arrests, but notified the protesters that if they decided to make an arrest, a policeman would accompany them to the station.

Deputy Public Service Commissioner Edward J. Glennon said this morning that if the company persisted in its refusal to obey the Commission's order, the Commission would take the case to the courts and secure an order compelling compliance.

H. Hubert Porter, General Manager of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, issued a statement to-day in which he announced the intention of

PRINCE OF WALES PRAISES U. S. ARMY FOR WAR WORK IN ADDRESS AT WEST POINT

Reviews Cadets and Congratulates Them on Their High Standard of Discipline.

GIRLS THROW FLOWERS.

Never Knew What It Was To Feel Like a Bride, He Tells Ambassador Grey.

The Prince of Wales, as the guest of the United States Army at the Military Academy at West Point to-day, paid his tribute to the work of the American Army in the world war. He spoke with a freedom and earnestness in addressing the cadets, only a few years older than himself, which he had not shown when appearing as a formal representative of the British ruler's house before bodies of older men.

"The Prince took a parade" of the cadet corps immediately on his arrival on the wind-swept drill ground under an escort of negro cavalrymen. The plan to have him address the 870 students of the academy in mass formation was abandoned because of the cold, and his speech was made in Grant Hall, after luncheon.

There were no ceremonies save the rising of the cadets to attention as Sir George McArthur accompanied the Prince to his seat and a brief word of introduction from the commandant at the end of the meal. The Prince said:

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of visiting this Military College of West Point. During the great war I had the privilege of visiting several United States divisions in France and along the Rhine. This enables me to realize how valuable the training of officers here at West Point proved to your country in the great emergency.

"Now that I have seen your periods and the college itself, I understand what a splendid tradition of military conduct and discipline the college inculcates.

CONGRATULATIONS ON HIGH STAND OF DISCIPLINE.

"I am an officer of the Brigade of the Guard, which claims to know something of discipline and drill. I watched your parade with a very careful and critical eye. I congratulate you on the high stand of discipline you have displayed.

"There are two things which I always try to say to young sailors and soldiers who are kind enough to invite me to meet them. The first is to discipline—free and willing discipline for law and order—is just as necessary for great nations in peace as in war. Discipline is not merely how to

(Continued on Second Page.)

the company to give receipts for the additional five-cent fares and to return these receipts in the event the courts upheld the decision of the Public Service Commission.

He added that it would take a few days before the "rain checks" can be printed.

Police Commissioner Richard E. Knight and Commissioner of Plant and Structures Grover A. Whalen have been called to appear before the Kings County Grand Jury to-morrow morning.

District Attorney Lewis admitted to-day that the officials had been "invited" to tell the Grand Jury about the operation of buses on the streets of Brooklyn.

GRAND JURY DEFIED BY MRS. STOKES IN RED INVESTIGATION

Refusal to Accept Service of Subpoena Brings Threat of Body Attachment.

The proceedings of the Extraordinary Grand Jury, which is now investigating anarchy, were held up to-day by the refusal of Rose Pastor Stokes to accept service of a subpoena issued by Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke, in charge of the presentation of evidence to the jury. Mrs. Stokes is out on bond on appeal from a ten-year sentence imposed in Federal Court for violation of the Espionage Act. She lives at No. 44 Grove Street.

Patrick Harden, a process server, reported to Mr. Rorke that at the address the door was opened by a maid and that Mrs. Stokes shouted from a rear room she would not accept service of the subpoena and if Harden sought to enter the house she would have him arrested.

After Harden had made this report he was sent back with instructions to serve the subpoena or to remain on the premises until he did. Mr. Rorke said that continued refusal of Mrs. Stokes to accept service would cause him to ask Supreme Court Justice Weeks for a body attachment.

Another witness called to-day did not appear until after the Grand Jury had adjourned. He is Harry M. Winitzky, executive secretary of the Communist Party, who was served at his home at No. 1079 Simpson Avenue, the Bronx. When he appeared at the Criminal Courts building he went into conference with Mr. Rorke.

Earlier Mr. Rorke presented more evidence against "Big Jim" Larkin and Benjamin Gitlow, alleged criminal anarchists, and expects, he said, that the Grand Jury next week will report its findings to Justice Weeks.

URGES GOVERNORS TO SEIZE AND OPERATE COAL MINES

Harding, of Iowa, Offers Plan to Pay 60 Per Cent. Increase and Resume Work.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 20.—Gov. Harding of Iowa to-day urged Governors of soft coal producing States recommending State seizure and operation of mines in an effort to end the miners' strike. Gov. Harding suggested the States guarantee the strikers a sixty per cent wage increase.

The telegram was sent to the chief executives of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kansas and Ohio.

View the City from the

WORLD RESTAURANT.

Spots for Dining, Nov. 20, 1919.

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15 CENTS A TON INCREASE SPURNED BY COAL MINERS

Proposal of 20 Per Cent. Boost in Day Pay Called Joke by Lewis.

HOURS NOT MENTIONED.

Offer Far Below What is Demanded by the Workers, Union Chief Explains.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—An increase in wages of 15 cents per ton and 20 per cent. over the existing day scale, to become effective immediately, the bituminous coal miners returned to work, was offered by the operators at the meeting to-day of the Wage Scale Committee in the Central Competitive Bituminous Field.

In announcing the offer, Thomas T. Brewster, Chairman of the Operators' Wage Scale Committee, said the operators had proposed the existing working conditions be continued and that the contract be operative until March 31, 1922.

John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, declared the increase was totally inadequate, adding that the miners had not assumed the offer had been made seriously. The operators, he said, had proposed increases in the price of miners' supplies which would absorb practically all the wage advances.

Nothing was said in the proposal about reduced hours, although the miners had demanded a thirty-hour week. An increase of 15 cents a ton, it was explained, would be an advance of 20 per cent. over present wages for machine mining as compared with the 60 per cent. increase demanded by the workers.

LOUGHMAN BOROUGH HEAD.

Public Works Commissioner is Chosen for Place Until Jan. 1.

Michael F. Loughman, Commissioner of Public Works of Manhattan, to-day was elected Borough President of Manhattan, to serve until Jan. 1, when Henry Curran, recently elected, will take the office.

Loughman was elected by the Manhattan members of the Board of Aldermen without opposition. He succeeds Edwin P. Boyle, who resigned to accept the appointment as chairman of the State Industrial Commission.

BOWIE RESULTS.

RACE TRACK, BOWIE, Md., Nov. 20.—First race: claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; purse, \$1,057.14; six and one-half furlongs.—Kinsling 54, 113 (Butwell), 52.80, 59.10, 54.50, first; Brisk, 113 (Collins), 52.90, 52.80, second; Margery, 106 (Myers), 52.70, third. Time, 1:22.5. Tootoot, Indian Giant, Finard, Elmhurst, Sunrose, Helen C. Torquato 31, 015, Mandarin, W. Ward, Brigida, Lady Ivan, Hinkavous, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and up; purse, \$1,057.14; one mile and seventy yards.—Zouave, 109 (McTaggart), 52.30, 52.50, 52.70, won; Napoli, 106 (Weiner), 52.50, 52.20, second; Arbitrator, 109 (Jackson), 54.60, third. Time, 1:48.5. Also ran, Bellringer, Senator Broderick, Sir Up, The Lost Bird, Wewoka also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Industrial members of the Board of Aldermen, for two-year-olds; purse, \$1,057.14; one mile.—King's Champion, 113 (Emory), 54.40, 54.40, 54.30, first; Rulidun, 39 (Trenton), 52.20, 52.40, second; Cock of the Roost, 102 (Weiner), 55.60, third. Time, 1:42.5. Also ran, Smart Guy, Sullivan 24, American Boy, Toucanet, Oriental Park also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Columbia handicap; all ages; purse, \$1,057.14; one mile.—Lashara, 116 (O'Brien), 52.70, 52.80, 52.40, won; Salsotera, 110 (Hobbs), 52.70, second; Woodstock, 103 (Hodgson), 52.90, third. Time, 1:41.5. Also ran, Clean Gane, Midnight Sun, Wood Violet also ran.

(RACING ENTRIES ON PAGE 22)

WANT TO DIG DEEPER INTO ALLEGED MISCONDUCT IN MUNICIPAL OFFICES

Read Before Justice Weeks in Open Court Despite Swann's Protest—Further Investigation Into the District Attorney's Office.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury, through its foreman, Raymond F. Almirall, filed with Supreme Court Justice Weeks this afternoon a presentment giving the result of its investigation into Mayor Hylan's charge of criminal conspiracy against the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brotherhood of the Interborough Rapid Transit Employees.

The presentment was read in open court despite the protest of District Attorney Swann, who has long been at odds with the members of the Grand Jury.

The presentment reads as follows:

"The Extraordinary Grand Jury begs very respectfully to pronounce in open court its judgment that the Mayor's charge of criminal conspiracy against the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and of the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees to foment a strike, and against a Federal receiver and others to intimidate a public officer, may not be properly determined at the present time, nor until a thorough investigation of the origin and causative processes of these charges shall have been made; and

"That the pursuit of such an investigation for the purpose of developing the facts lead into the Municipal offices and the office of the District Attorney of New York County; and

"That in compliance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 2, Section 260, the institution of a general investigation of the Municipal offices and Departments and of the office of the District Attorney of New York County, by this Extraordinary Grand Jury, (inspired by reasonable grounds of belief that public officials have been guilty of wilful and corrupt misconduct in office, in the public interest; and this Extraordinary Grand Jury respectfully advises the Court that such an investigation has been initiated.

"The unusual and serious predicament of being deprived of proper legal counsel in the matter above referred to has impelled this body again to address a communication to the Governor of the State, reviewing the situation and requesting the designation of the Attorney General of the State as legal adviser and counsel to this Grand Jury.

As soon as Justice Weeks called the session together District Attorney Swann moved that the Court refuse to receive the presentment and asked the Court not to permit it to be read. He said the act was not the act of the Grand Jury, but the act of individual members.

Justice Weeks in overruling the motion told him that this was not a presentment such as had been criticised in cases to which the District Attorney referred. He said, rather, that it was an explanation by the Grand Jury of its failure to complete an investigation entrusted to it; that the object sought was to broaden the investigation.

Justice Weeks then asked the jurors if any of them wished to reconsider on the report which was about to be presented. None of the jurors replied.

The presentment was then read. Justice Weeks cautioned the jurors. He said that the Mayor's charges against officials of the I. R. T. may not be determined until there is further investigation.

MISCONDUCT MUST BE CORRUPT.

He then warned the jurors that they must have reasonable belief that the public officials were guilty of "wilful" misconduct.

"That is clearly within your rights," he said, "but I cannot impress too forcefully upon you that it must be not only wilful, but corrupt. The proof of corruption must be clear. It need not necessarily be a monetary corruption nor a large amount if it is a monetary corruption.

"You must guard with great care against wrong to any persons or officials. You have at different times disagreed with the District Attorney, but that would not justify any suggestion that you should investigate his office. District Attorney Swann and his staff are entitled to the fairest protection from even the insinuation of corruption."

District Attorney Swann got up and started to say that next year there was to be an election. Justice Weeks interrupted him.

"I have called the attention of the Grand Jury to that and there is no use to go further," he said.

Then the District Attorney told the Court that he would offer to the Grand Jury any two or three of his assistants and would let the jury select them from his entire staff.

Justice Weeks then took up the question of the milk investigation. He